once; but when this well-dressed rowdy persisted in

interruptions, the Senator answered with a remark

or two about the good manners of the real working-

men with whom he was acquainted that fairly

drove the intruder out of the hall, Mr. Conkling's

parting shot marking his exit with a general laugh.

Among the points in the address which elicited

the largest share of applause were those where he

demanded that the Treasury be guarded against all

improper claims, North and South; that protection

should be given to all men of whatever color, North

or South; where, after summing up the whole

scheme of the inflationists, he flung his notes down,

saying, "Gentlemen, the Republican party is against

it"; where he suggested that conciliation and

even reconciliation might be carried too far; where

he ventured to intimate that the people who stood

by the Union were just as good as those who buried

it in mourning, death and taxes; where he said that

the North should pour out money and sympathy, as

it is doing, when the pestilence reaches Southern

nomes; and where he closed with an appeal for

'unity in essentials, liberty in non-essentials, m

The speech began and virtually ended the morn-

The afternoon session opened with the roll call,

which was marked by one rather significant inci-

called, some of the delegates could not refrain ap-

parently from just a faint expression of opinion on a

matter which had been by common consent ignored.

It was faint, however, only in the sense of being in-

direct, for the name of Roscoe Conkling himself

was hardly greeted with more prolonged or cordial applause than that of General Arthur. A. B. Cornell and George William Curtis were also

greeted in the same way, though not with the same

APPLAUSE FOR CURTIS-THE NOMINEE.

by Charles E. Smith, of The Albany Journal, chair-

man of the Committee on Resolutions, who an-

ounced that it had been approved by a unanimous

When Mr. Curtis rose to second the motion for

its adoption there was a genuine stir of enthusiasm,

and Mr. Curtis was called to the stage. While his

remarks seemed to lack something of their usual

rhetorical finish, the speech was welcomed as the

most emphatic sign that could have been given of

the absolute union of all elements of the convention

upon the one overpowering issue of hard money

Mr. Curtis has said ever since his arrival here that

if the convention would key its platform to the note

struck by the President in his recent speeches and

would approve the resumption policy, which is now

the chief work of the Administration, he would be

satisfied with this as the essence of an

indorsement, and make no dispute as to the form. The suggestions of the friends of the

Administration with respect to the platform

were received with the utmost cordiality by the

majority, and thus the way was paved for the unex-

pected spectacle of a speech by Mr. Curtis supple-

This result was brought about by the efforts of

friends of Mr. Conkling who deemed that the lesson

of the need of harmony could not be more effectively

presented to the Republicans of the State than in

this way. Mr. Curtis made one or two allusions to

The work of the convention was now nearly done

Nothing remained except to choose a candidate,

which was an easy matter when all the aspirants were men of such high character. The name of

Geo. F. Danforth was first presented by the Monroe

delegation, and the nomination was seconded by

Assistant-District-Attorney Russell for the New

York delegation. Mr. Russell urged that while Mr.

Danforth was certainly not inferior in qualifications

to any of the candidates who bad been named, he

far more widely known. The name of Joshua M.

delegates and seconded by Mr. Curtis. Chauncey

M. Depew and Hamilton Ward nominated Geo

Parsons. The roll-call showed plainly that the con-

vention was being allowed to choose its own candi-

men voted with Mr. Curtis and Mr. Prince for

jority on the first ballot and the nomination was

Immediately after the adjournment, the new

State Committee met and elected A. B. Cornell

chairman : E. M. Johnson and H. A. Glidden, sec

the State this Fall, and that every effort should be

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

TION-FINANCE AND THE SOUTH DISCUSSED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26 .- The conven

The motion was received with great applause, and was

carried unantmously.

Mr. Pierson, of Aibany, and Mr. McCarthy, of Onen

Being presented to the convention, the chairman wa

received with three cheers.

Mr. Conkling presented his acknowledgments for the

old-fashioned and hearty Republican greeting which he had received. He proceeded with his speech as follows:

Me have met in a year likely to be the hinge on which much in the future will turn—a year which in its political results will leave a deep and lasting impress on other years. America, in common with every land in Christendom, has been passing through a period of depressed industries and commerce. Labor and capital have both suffered much everywhere. "Hard times" have fallen on all lands; not on all alike, because less heavily on ours than on others. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France and other countries are passing through deep tribulation. We have overpassed the worst, and restoration, gradual, but constant, is sure, unless want of wisdom and fallacions measures block the way. The matchless resources of the country, and the matchless enterprise and activities of our people will not fail to cure our business disorder if three things can be assured:

order if three things can be assured:

First—Congress must not destroy the headway which has been made, and launch the country on new seas of confusion and agitation by wild and restless attempts to control the laws of trade and to create values by legislation. Financial stability and certainty, on which men can rely and calculate ahead, must not be exchanged for exploded theories or novel devices. Permanence and fixedness in laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

fection.
Second—We must have frugal, honest government

See Fifth Page.

der if three things can be assured :

retaries; and General J. N. Knapp, treasurer.

date, Mr. Conkling voted for Danforth,

Then the convention adjourned.

made unanimous.

cannot be lowered.

the President, which were well applauded.

entary to and seconding a speech by Mr. Conkling.

After reports of committees the platform was read

all things charity."

vote of the committee.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET AT WORK. disability of not being able to say everything at

A cabinet meeting was held yesterday consider various subjects of public interest. The President received a call yesterday from Cohen, but conversed with only for a few minutes. General Merritt is conferring with the Treasury authorities about a reduction of force at New-York. General Devens will not decide on the protest of the Eads stockholders at present.

GENERAL MERRITT IN WASHINGTON. A REORGANIZATION AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHICH

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Sept. 26 .- General Merritt, Coliector of the Port of New-York, is in Washington on official business. He has been in consultation today with the Treasury authorities with reference to the reorganization of the force employed in the New-York Custom House, which is to occur on the 1st of October. Plans have been decided upon which will effect a saving of about \$40,000 per annum to the Government. The reorganization is made upon business principles. Sinecures are done away with, and where two desks could be consolidated without detriment to the public interests, it has been done. It is a movement in the direction of real civil service reform, but is undertaken entirely without regard to its political bearings.

COHEN CALLS ON MR. HAYES. AN INTERVIEW OF JUST SIX MINUTES-THE AGITA-TOR SAYS HE IS ASKED TO LECTURE.

to the President to-day. He asked for the President's views on finance, and was referred to the President's speeches. Cohen asked if there was likely to be an early revival of business, to which the President replied be had not a doubt of it if the currency was not meddled with. He asked if he could depend upon having the moral support of the President in trying to secure \$1 50 a day for laboring men, and the President said he would think of ng men, and the President sale in the minutes, the matter. The interview lasted six minutes, the matter. The interview lasted six minutes, no bell. Cohen had no procession, no transparencies, no bell. He went alone. Cohen says he has bushels of invitations to go around speaking as Kearney does. Fears are entertained here that he will not accept them as he has pocketsful of money.

GOVERNOR VANCE OF THE OPINION THAT THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT IS SPREADING.

cently came from the South found himself on the same train with Governor Vance, while passing through North Carolina, and had a conversation with him on political matters. The Governor said in substance that the Greenback-Labor movement is spreading rapidly through the South, and he expressed the opinion that it would be embraced by the colored and poor white voters everywhere. He said that both the old parties are making advances toward these classes, who comprise a majority in every State, and he intimated that the result will be the breaking up of the Solid South and a rear-rangement of parties without regard to race on some of the financial issues.

A SESSION OF THE CABINET. THE USE OF THE ARMY-MEXICAN AFFAIRS-THE

CHINESE EMBASSY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- The Cabinet to-day considered a large amount of business which had accumulated during the President's recent absence.

There was some conversation concerning the clause in the Army Appropriation bill prohibiting the use of the Army as a posse comitatus. This clause, it was said, has in numerous instances been detrimental to the Government service. The Secretary of War stated, however, that he felt justified in directing General Crook, should be deem it to be necessary, to afford protection to the Pacific Railroads, the Government having an interest in the roads, and a duty to perform in the sale conveyance

have recently occurred on the Rio Grande; and that, while late attempts to overthrow the Government of Mexico have been unsuccessful, the country is in a bad condition, there being no money to pay the Federal officers and the Army.

the Secretary of State Informed the President that he had been officially informed of the arrival of the Chinese Minister, who requested him to arrange a time when he could present his credentials to the President. Saturday morning was named for this purpose, and the Secretary has advised the Minister secondingly.

THE CLAIMS OF CAPTAIN EADS. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DECISION DEFERRED.

at the request of Captain Eads, will not render a decision on the letter of the Secretary of War based upon the protest sent by the stockholders respecting the payments to Captain Eads, until direct and more recent information is received from the stockholders in regard to their wishes. It was suggested in connection with the controversy between Captain Eads and the stockholders that a general statute prohibits the assignment of any claims against the United States; and, unless the act under which the Eads improvements were inaugurated specifically authorizes such action on

THE COTTON WORM INACTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- Professor Riley, the encomologist of the Agricultural Department, who has been in the cotton States for the last two months investigating the ravages made by the cotton worm, agents in various sections of the South have col-lected material for an exhaustive study of the sub-ject, which will be embodied in the next agriculta-ral report to Congress. He believes the damage from this source to the crop of this year will be slight.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1879.

8502,700. General Le Due, Commissioner of Agriculture, said to-

A number of the political and personal friends of Mr. Seorge C. Gorham are considering the subject of trying to secure for him the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, made vacaut by the resigna-

Agency, Dakota, vice E. H. Allen, resigned; L. M. Kelley, of Elgin, Ill., at the Los Pinas Agency, Colorado, vice J. A. Abbott, resigned; Joseph A. Stephan, of La Porte, Ind., at Standing Rock Agency, vice L. M. Kelley, transferred. Brooklyn, N. Y., Indian Agent at the Fort Berthold

A dispatch received at the State Department from P. Decomise, United States Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, dated August 9, announces that the Board of Health for that country has decided that henceforth every vessel arriving from a foreign place ought to have her bill of health viséd by the French consular authority of the port of departure.

Numerous complaints having been made by vessel owners in regard to local steamboat inspectors, who

is upon a vessel, they will also report the facts to said United States Attorney, and the Chief Officer of Cus-toms of the district. The inspectors themselves have no authority to impose and collect fines. A WRANGLING CONVENTION.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. CUTLER FINALLY DROPPED.

THE ADJOURNED CONVENTION IN THE VIH NEW-JERSEY DISTRICT. HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 26 .- The face of

olonel Fellowes, of the Southern Confederacy and Tammany Hall, was suffused with an oleagenous smile as he walked into the convention to-day and nodded to his chairman to pull open the throttle of the machine. In the forenoon there had been some sporadic clinching among delegates, which indicated "feeling" between Mr. Cutler's friends and the New-York managers who had slaughtered him. Then the Passaic went to pieces in a storm, and things were badly mingled. But towards noon, after much diplomacy, a conditional alliance was cooked up between Bergen and Passaic, according to the terms of which both Cutler and Miller were to be dropped and a fresh candidate named. This was why Colonel Fellowes looked happy. But when Mr. Howard Ellis obediently called the convention to order the delegates at once began to act the Democrat. Colonel Fellowes made several speeches, but the convention was soon a hurricane of confusion. Then Captain Isaiah Rynders walked up the aisle and seated himself on the low platform before the helpless chairman. The chairman made some inaudible remark, when the Captain leaped up and made his first addressing the chair. "G- d- you! You lie, sir!" The chair at once begged the Captain's pardon, and the Captain, after wagging the back of his head for awhile, accepted the proffered hand of the chair, and harmony was restored between the brethren. But business was impossible, and the convention adjourned itself for a

After recess Passalc continued to be rictously inclined, After recess Passale continued to be rictously inclined, but an informal vote was at last reached, which proved nothing, for Morris voted blank. Just here Mr. Cutler's friends could have won, after all, for the coalition had weakened during the adjournment, but the same lack of leadership left them helpless to-day as it left them two weeks ago. It took an hour longer, an hour of wild disorder and many speeches from Colonel Fellowes, before the convention could be adjusted for a formal vote, and then, on the first bailot, Thomas W. Demarest, of Bergen, was chosen. Passaic refused to vote a unanimous indorsement, and refusing to listen to the candidate's speech of acceptance, marched out of the hall as he was led in by Caotain Isalah Rynders. The disconnected and ungrammatical speech of Mr. Demarest would indicate that he is a gentleman of small bore intellectually, although he is said to be an amiable person. As soon as he had come to a period, the everlasting Fellowes, who by this time had developed into an affliction of the first magnitude, began to discharge language again, and aithough he spiced his oration with choice blasphemy, he finally talked the convention out of doors.

Mr. Demarest's nomination is weak, and it heals no sores. The French element in Passaic, who claim that he helped to defeat Poll, Rafferty, is implacably hostile to him. In his own country, his connection with the Court House Ring and his long career as an office-holder, work against him. Cutler has received no allowances for damages, and he will be all the angrier because his prostration before the Greenback Convention availed nothing. Upon the whole it has been an unprofitable day's work for the Domocracy of the Vth District. but an informal vote was at last reached, which proved

salled nothing. Upon the whole it has been an un-stable day's work for the Domocracy of the Vth

GENERAL HOYT AT HARRISBURG. THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN ACTIVELY IN CENTRAL PENN-SYLVANIA-A SUCCESSFUL MEETING. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 26. - General Henry M. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, arrived in this city to-day on his way to the Mifflin County Fair, where he is announced to deliver an ad-This evening the members of the Young Men's Republican Club and other citizens to the number of 1,000, accompanied by two bands of music, tendered him a serenade at the Lochiel Hotel. tendered him a serenade at the Lochiel Hotel. The Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert introduced General Hoyt, who spoke for some time on political issues, dwelling chiefly on the financial question. Be was cheered repeatedly. The Hon. Chester N. Farr, private secretary to Governor Hartranti, Senator A.J. Herr and Attorney-General Lear also addressed the meeting, the last named making one of the ablest addresses ever delivered in the State. The demonstration this evening is the opening of the campaign in Central Pennsylvania, and is regarded by the leaders, from its great success, as anapticious of victory in November. General Hovi made a very favorable impression, and in conversation with The Trinune correspondent this afternoon, expressed himself as well satisfied with the outlook, giving as his reason therefor, that in all parts of the State where he has been he has found the party well organized and vigorous in the prosecution of the campaign.

GENERAL BUTLER TALKS BACK. HE DWELLS ON THE MYSTERIES OF THE MASSACHU

SETTS FINANCES, AND DEFENDS "FIAT MONEY." Boston, Sept. 26.-General B. F. Butler thish, under his own signature, in to-morrow's ance by Mr. William Endicott. General Butler says that Mr. Endicott's review would be unworthy of that Mr. Endicott's review would be unworthy of reply but for the attempt made to pervert his figures showing the mal-administration of the State affairs, which might mislead some. He says that if he erred in the figures regarding the State taxation, the State Auditor is at fault; so, also, in his statistics regarding the debt of Massachusetts, which are based on official figures. General Butter says he voted for the Hoosac Tunnel on the pledge that the cost would not exceed \$4,000,000. He contradicts Mr. Endicott's charge that he received excessive fees, and goes into a long argument to show that his speeches on finance have been consistent, and that the advocacy of constitutional greenback currency is very different from favoring irredeemable bank paper money.

"THE." ALLEN AGAIN IN POLITICS. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY AS BALM TO HIS LACERATED FRELINGS.

A meeting of the National organization of the Vth Assembly District was held last night at No 123 West Houston-st. "The." Allen made his first publie appearance since his famous trial, and presided over the assemblage. Walter H. Shupe occupied a seat by his side. A series of resolutions were read condoling with Allen "because of the unforeseen catastrophe which had precipitated so much trouble on him," and censuring those public journals which "had thoughtlessly pre-

ing those public journals which "had thoughtlessly prejudged the character of the catastrophe, and created an
erroneous impression in the minds of their readers
prejudicial to Mr. Allen." The resolutions ended by
asserting "that the frank and manly character of their
friend, under those trying circumstances had elicited
their profound sympathy."

Mr. Shape said that the resolutions ought to be adopted,
and a copy sent to the Allen family to alleviate the suffering caused by "imputations cast upon a noble man and a
true patriot, who had never been tried and convicted of
anything." He added that he was proud to say that he
had been the firm friend of Allen for fourteen years.
The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Shupe was applauded vigorously, but when Allen rose to thank the
assembly the stamping of feet was continuous. Allen
thanked them for their token of esteem, and said the
suffering he had undergone was slight compared to the
thought that followed him in his affliction that the great
movement in which he was indicatified with them would
not go on. Allen was followed by other speakers, who
made an onslaught upon bondholders and capitalists.

LOOKING FOR THE LOST BOOKS.

THE HON. THOMAS HARLAND, MR. TILDEN'S ATTOR-NEY, ARRESTED.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25 .- The Hon. Thomas Harland, of New-York, was taken into custody by United States Marshal Matthews, on his arrival here this morning from the West. The warrant for his arrest, it is stated, was issued upon the affidavit of Assistant United States Districtamdavit of Assistant United States District-Attorney Sherman, of New-York. The arrest is in conse-quence of the foreible removal of certain books from United States Commissioner Maynard's office, at Mar-quette, on Monday, while testimony was being taken in the income tax suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Harland being one of the attorneys for the defendant.

A FIERY TEMPERED CHINAMAN. BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 26 .- A Chinaman fatally stabbed Mr. Harrison Edgar to-night, the provoation being that Mr. Edgar threw an apple core at the Chinaman's laundry window. An excited crowd of roughs now surround the jail, and threaten to lynch

A GREENBACK PAPER WHICH DID NOT CIRCU-LATE.

Boston, Sept. 26 .- The Standard, the organ of the Greenback party of Massachusetts, has sus-pended, for lack of support, after an existence of five months.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HALIFAX. N. S., Sept, 26.—The firm of Tucker & San Francisco, Sept. 26.—Sierra Nevada opened at 200 to-day, sold down to 204, rallied to 210 and closed at POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 26.—Judge Barnard to-day appointed Morgan L. Mott receiver for the Hudson River Driving Fark Association, on the application of E. D. Sister, of New York.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 26.—1,150 bales of Texas cotton passed through here this morning consigned to Liverpool. This is the first shipment by rail from the Gulf States to toreign ports. kept throughout his speech.

THE DEMOCRATS AT SYRACUSE.

THE TILDEN MEN NOMINATE THEIR CANDIDATE, AND PROBABLY SECURE THE STATE COMMITTEE. The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, adopted a hard-money and fraud platform. The anti-Tilden men sought to have a number of State Committeemen at large appointed. A fight took place over this move, attended with confusion. The plan was defeated. George B. Bradley, the Tilden candidate, was nominated for the Court of Appeals. The complexion of the State Committee is in doubt, but the Tilden men claim to control the committee. This body did not choose a chairman, but adjourned to meet in New-York in October. The Convention adjourned sine die.

THE PARTY DIVIDED AND ANGRY. NONE OF THE FACTIONS ENTIRELY CONTENT-A DAY OF WARFARE AND INTRIGUE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State onvention adjourned this evening, after having done more than any of its predecessors for many years to damage the Democratic party. Soreness and dissatisfaction prevail in all the factions.

The Tilden delegates are enraged over the way in which Tammany stifled debate yesterday, with the aid of a chairman whose rulings were without any regard to justice, fairness or parliamentary law-The Anti-Tammany Democrats in New-York and the Independent Democrats in Brooklyn are thoroughly disgusted and wrathful because their claims were not recognized at all. The large soft-money element in the convention is displeased with the platform, and indignant because debate on the financial issue was prevented by forcing the previous question. The Tammany men and the Canal Ring are grievously disappointed because their plan to add to the number of the State Committee, and thus get it so thoroughly in their power as to take away all hope from their opponents, was unsuccessful to-day. Tammany and the Canal Ring are still more disappointed, and are really furious because their candidate for the Court of Appeals, whom they felt sure of nominating, was de feated, and because the Tilden candidate, George B. Bradley, on whom the Tilden meu united when they found it impossible to nominate Samuel Hand, was successful.

Sorest of all are the delegates from St. Lawrence County. They sold themselves to Tammany, and then failed to get their thirty pieces of silver. The bargain by which these delegates agreed to act with Tammany in the convention in return for Tammany's support of W. H. Sawyer, of St. Lawrence, for the nomination to the Court of Appeals, is admitted by the Tammany men themselves. But Tammany could not control votes enough to reward St. Lawrence; and after a most exciting struggle Bradley got 194 votes, just one more than the number necessary to a choice. The defeated faction was so infuriated that when the result was announced a Tammany Senator shouted to the Tilden party: have nominated your man; now elect him if you

The principal result of the convention has been to disorganize, divide and dishearten the Democratic party of New-York. When more than one-half of the delegates in a convention whose seats are not contested, and nearly one-half of the whole number of delegates, both contested and uncontested, become so maddened by the trickery and oppression of their opponents that they propose to bolt, and when a great part of them go to another hall to consult about holding a new convention, it is acknowledged by the most ardent of Democrats here that the party has received a serious blow The double-leaded" editorial in The Albany Argus today, which threatened the holding of another convention, attracted great attention here to-day. But there is no possibility of that now. The Tilden men have nominated their candidate, and have by no means abandoned the fight for the control of the party. However much bad blood and bitter feeling were caused by the proceedings of Wednesday, the supporters of Mr. Tilden have now no intention of leaving the regular organization; but the prospect of the election of their candidate by a party which is now fuller of heart-burnings and jealousies and open wounds than for years before, far from being as bright as it might be. What Tammany may do is to try to defeat Bradley by underhand methods similar to those which it accuses the Albany party of having used to lessen the Democratic vote for the new ticket last

AGAIN IN SESSION.

There was an abundance of excitement and disorder in the convention to-day, but the riotous madness of yesterday was not equalled. Both sides were still full of the passion aroused by vesterday's conflict, but they had been wearied by the protracted struggle. The Tilden men reserved their strength for a contest in which their opponents

would act as a unit. The convention adjourned yesterday until 11 o'clock this morning, but the Committee on Contested Seats took so much time for its work, that the session was not begun until 2:30. When the temporary chairman, A. P. Laning, of Buffalo, rose to call the convention to order, he was hissed with great vigor, both from the floor and the galleries. His course on Wednesday has made him one of the hest hated men in the Democratic party. He is said to be very desirous of getting the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor next year. Unless the feeling toward him changes wonderfully he may as well dismiss all ambition for office during the rest of his life.

General McQuade made a significant little speech. He said he did not agree with the censure which had been heaped upon the temporary officers of the convention, so far as the secretaries were concerned. He did not say that he disagreed at all with the complaints against the chairman's course.

The previous question has been resorted to in this convention to prevent discussion with a frequency unknown before Dewitt C. West moved it. That gentleman presented the report of the Committee on Contested Seats to-day. This report, which was adpoted, gave seats to the sitting delegates in all the contested cases, following in this the precedent of the State Committee in making up the roll. This action admitted the anti-Tilden party in New-York and Onondaga. In Albany, Kings, and the Ist District of Westchester, the regular delegates who were admitted belonged to the other faction. Colonel A. C. Davis, of the Kings County Independent Democratic delegation, tried to get an opportunity to speak when the report was presented, but the chairman would not recognize him.

THE PARTY COMMITTED TO HARD MONEY. The Committee on Organization reported that it had chosen Erastus Brooks as the permanent chairman of the convention. The name of Mr. Brooks was greeted with loud applause from the Tammany side of the house. The Tilden men withheld their applause, skeptical about the fairness of any chairman selected by their opponents. They regretted their doubts afterward, for Mr. Brooks proved to be an eminently judicial chairman. Mr. Laning appointed Smith M. Weed and Augustus Schell to conduct Mr. Brooks to the chair. The appointment received a round of applause as a peace-making measure. Augustus Schell smiled benignantly as he grasped Mr. Weed's hand, and warmly shook it. Another roar of applause from the convention followed.

Mr. Brooks was pale with fatigue, having been battling most of the night and a part of the morning for a hard-money platform on the Committee on Resolutions; but his voice was in excellent [condition, and as he has a very impressive delivery, the attention of the convention was quickly gained and

Mr. Brooks besought the members of the conven-

tion to be harmonious for the remainder of the session. The peaceful lambs of Tammany heartily applauded this sentiment. Mr. Brooks then gave his opinion of what should be the policy of the convention on financial questions. A palpable shiver of anxiety went over the burly forms of the Tammany delegation as Mr. Brooks expressed one hard-money sentiment after another. The key-note of a green back plank in the platform had been sounded among them before they left New-York, and here was Mr. Brooks, before the platform had even been presented, coolly uttering doctrines on finance at variance wholly with the ideas of the Greenbackers. What could be done to gain the votes of Democrats affected with the greenback craze after the permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention had made such a speech? Still Mr. Kelly sat quietly in his seat, gazing upward impassively at Mr. Brooks; and if the general was undisturbed by the speech, why should the privates be ? Finally, upon Mr. Brooks declaring that paper money should always be interchangeable with coin, several Tammany delegates applauded, and were joined quickly by a score of Tilden men. Most of the declarations of the permanent president respecting hard money were received in silence by

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the convention. Toward the close of the speech, applause was elicited from both sides of the house by a declaration that the Democratic party deserves credit for its economical management of the State Government and of the City of New-York. A reference to an eminent citizen of New-York who had been defrauded of the Presidency won applause from the Tilden men.

The reading of the platform by Tufus W. Peckham followed. Mr. Peckham stood on the edge of the stage and read the document in a loud and clear voice. It was substantially the platform of 1874 and 1877, as modified slightly by Mr. Brooks and John F. Seymour. Most of the platform was given in advance in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The convention slightly applauded the first plank, which declares gold and silver coin and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder the only currency of the country. The fraud cry was also slightly applauded. No other sounds of applause were heard until the plank praising Governor Robinson's administration was read. Then a storm of applause burst forth and continued for several seconds. If the Tammany chiefs had had any doubts before about the wisdom of their policy in deciding not to attempt to pass resolutions condemning Governor Robinson, this almost unanimous applause by the country delegates of the resolution praising him would have convinced them that they had acted rightly.

Upon concluding the reading of the platform, Mr. Peckham said that as the resolutions had been very carefully considered, and as the members of the convention, no doubt, were tired of debate, he would move that the platform be adopted, and upon that would move the previous question. Peter Mitchell, of New-York, who had a greenback plank lovingly clasped in his right hand, shouted that he demanded the yeas and nays. A roar of "No, no, no!" came from all parts of the house. But Mr. Brooks was studiously fair. He asked if any one else demanded the yeas and nays besides Mr. Mitchell. No one answering, general laughter followed. The previous question was immediately ordered and the platform was then adopted. No sooner had Mr. Brooks announced that the platform was adopted, however, than Mr. Mitchell offered his greenback resolution as an additional plank for the platform, and attempted to speak in favor of its adoption. Mr. Brooks smothered the little greenback fire, however, by swiftly declaring that all resolutions must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate. This meant practically that the resolutions would be cast instantly into the nearest waste-paper basket, for the Committee on Resolutions could not be expected to meet again at that late hour in the session. Mr. Mitchell saw this fact, and sank into his seat with-out making any further attempt to drag his party associates toward the Greenback camp.

EXCITEMENT AND A TILDEN VICTORY. So far, to-day's session of the convention had been fairly peaceful. Now came a fire-brand. John F. Seymour, brother of Horatio Seymour, spoke of the troubles which had been caused every year by the contests in New-York and Kings County, and the importance of finding a way to obviate them in the future. He believed that it was time to call to their aid in the State Committee the most experienced leaders of the party, and he offered a resolution that Addison Gardiner, Horatio Seymour, Homer A. Nelson, Hezekiah Sturges and Dewitt C. West be appointed members of the State Committee

As Messrs, Gardiner, Nelson and West are strongly opposed to Mr. Tilden, and Horatio Seymour can hardly be counted as among his active allies, the Tilden delegates looked upon this as a Tammany scheme to secure a majority of the committee, which no effort of the Tilden party could overcome. John F. Seymour's speech and resolution instantly caused intense excitement, which was immensely increased by Senator Ecclesine, who immediately moved the previous question. Mr. Weed and others shouted out protests against gag law, and called for the yeas and nays. The voting went on with both sides all astir with eagerness and

anxiety. By asking to be excused from voting, and afterward withdrawing their requests and voting "No," R. W. Peckham, D. B. Hill, Smith M. Weed, State Senator Raines, and L. B. Faulkner got opportunities to make short but telling speeches against the scheme. Mr. Peckham said that it was a plan to capture the State Committee, and he denounced the manner in which it had been sprung upon the convention without the possibility of amendment or discussion. Mr. Hill said that those who were responsible for this scheme were pursuing a cowardly course. Mr. Weed said that after the contest of Wednesday, in which what he honestly believed to be a majority of the convention was defeated by the objectionable methods of the minority, both had united in selecting the members of the State Committee; this proposition was brought forward for an unboly purpose, because the minority was not satisfied with the result of the election of the State Committee. Senator Raines said that nothing of this kind was included in the call for the convention, and such action as that proposed might not be legal; it would certainly be unprecedented. Mr. Faulkner declared that he was opposed to a scheme by which at some future time New-York might combine with Kings County and overcome the interior counties in the selection of the five additional members proposed; the power of these two great counties in the State Committee and in the party was already very extensive, and it should not be made excessive, to the miury of the country Democracy.
When Mr. Laning voted for the previous question

When Mr. Laning voted for the previous question he was roundly hissed.

John F. Seymour was much disturbed by the reflections of some of the speakers upon his motive in offering the resolution, and before the roll-call was half finished he asked the permission of the convention to withdraw his resolution. He was evidently distressed by the reception given to the scheme.

Several Tammany delegates objected to the withdrawal of the resolution, and various points of order were raised; but Mr. Seymour was finally allowed to do as he desired.

From the votes which had been received, it seemed probable that the resolution would have been defeated, for the country Democrats had taken the alarm and feared that the success of the scheme would lead to their being constantly everpowered by New-York and Kings. So this plan of Tammany and its allies failed entirely much to their disgust.

A CRUSHING BLOW TO TAMMANY. The naming of candidates for the nomination for the Court of Appeals was then begun. It was gen-

erally expected that the Tammany combina-tion would be able to nominate William H. Sawyer, in pursuance of a bargain with the St. Lawrence delegation; but it was known that the vote would be very close. After the names of Judge Sawyer, of St. Lawrence, and Calvin Frost,

THE EMPIRE REPUBLICANS. the interruption, but the Senator, with his usual coolness, insisted that the man be heard. When A UNITED FRONT IN THE CAMPAIGN. the question was repeated, the Senator promised to enlighten him speedily, and with an air of deep re-THE STATE CONVENTION FINISHES ITS WORK AND ADJOURNS-SPEECHES BY SENATOR CONKLING gret, remarked that he labored under the peculiar

AND GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. The Republican State Convention at Saratoga completed its work yesterday, in one day. Senator Conkling was made permanent president. He addressed the convention at length, and was much applauded. A platform was reported favoring hard money, economy in public expenditures and an elevated Civil and declaring that the action the Electoral Commission should be regarded as final by men of all par-Mr. Curtis seconded the resolutions in a hearty speech. The platform was adopted. George F. Danforth was nominated to the Court of Appeals, The convention was

B. Cornell was made chairman of the State THE SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION. A STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE DISORDERLY PRO-CEEDINGS AT SYRACUSE-GREAT INTEREST IN THE SPEECHES-LEADERS APPLAUDED.

harmonious throughout, and the Republicans

feel confident of success in the campaign. A.

OUT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26 .- While to the indifferent observer the proceedings of to-day's convention, with the exception of the notable speeches of Senator Conkling and Mr. Curtis, may have seemed tame and uninteresting, they were full of hope for earnest Republicans by reason of the very harmony which deprived them of incident. There was absolute harmony from the beginning to the end, except in the choice of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and there the difference was as between friends. There was only one vote taken during the day and that was the first and only ballot for a candidate. The platform was adopted unanimously, both by the committee and the convention. Mr. Curtis, who was the chief person from whom opposition, if there was to be any, was to be expected, was the sole speaker in its favor, and Senator Conkling's speech was received with acclamations from his opponents as well as from his friends. There was no Conkling candidate for judge, and no anti-Conkling candidate. The good temper of the convention was not for a ment disturbed by any of its members, and the delegates dispersed not only with the best of feelings towards each other but in the strong conviction that for the first time in several years the Republican ticket has had an excellent prospect of

being elected. When the chairman of the committee on resolutions referred to the Democratic riot then in progress at Syracuse as contrasted with the conduct of this convention he expressed a thought that was in the minds of many. Not only in the harmony of its proceedings but in the character of its membership was this gathering a striking contrast to that in Syracuse. It was a subject of general remark, not so much among the delegates as among outsiders who were more likely to be disinterested, that this was one of the most intelligent and thoroughly respectable Republican Conventions of recent years. If this was the work of "machine politics" the machine has some reason to be proud of its manu-

The keynote of the campaign was struck as soon as the chairman's gavel fell. When Mr. Smyth called the convention to order and asked what its pleasure was, there was a somewhat unusual proceeding. Instead of having the customary announcement by the chairman of the State Com tee that a temporary chairman had been named by the committee Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, rose and made a brief address. When he said that the convention had met in a grave [crisis and that] the question which it must face was whether the Nation should pay its honest debts in honest coin, there was a great outburst of applause which was repeated when he declared that the time had come to place the Republican party of New-York in the front rank in this great contest. He moved that as the shortest method of expressing their sentiments they make Senator Coukling both temporary and permanent president of the convention, a motion

on which the vote consisted of a series of cheers.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH. When Mr. Conkling appeared on the platform was greeted with a standing cheer. As soon as the enthusiasm of his followers had subsided he began his speech with that deliberate and impressive atterance which always commands the keen attention of his hearers. But it was by no means such a speech as that at Rochester last year. That was made at night in the glare of a hundred gas jets and before a brilliant audience closely packed in a greathall; that to-day was made in the gray daylight with a sullen sky outside, and inside a respo sive but not an electric audience. Audiences do not thrili easily at 11 o'clock in the morning. Then, too, there was none of that intense hostility which surcharged the atmosphere at Rochester last year. What there had been here had been carefully drawn off by the usual conductors, and the air was comparatively lifeless. It was a public and not a personal speech, and there was no chance to show feeling if there had been feeling to show. Then, too, its oratorical effect was considerably marred by the necessity under which Senator Conkling labored of having to read the greater part of it from proofs. If there were any, therefore, among the spectators who had come with the expectation of witnessing any such vivid display of oratory as

that of last year, they must have been sorely dis-

But to the convention the speech was thoroughly acceptable and was received with every demonstration of delight. During the recess and after the adjournment the address was everywhere commended not only as the most prudent speech Mr. Conkling had ever made, as regards his abstinence from all allusions to vexed questions, but as an admirable campaign document for the instruction of doubtful Voters. The moderation and good temper with which it discussed the doctrines of the inflationists were eulogized by many who are accustomed to criticise Mr. Conkling-though they usually act with him-as the very wisest method of conducting such a debate. A flaming speech denouncing the supporters of all such ideas, it was said, might have been hailed as a more pronounced declaration for hard money, but its arguments could not have been so effective in exposing the cophistries of the new school of finance. As an illustration of the favor with which it was received it need only be said that when the Senator conthided he was rewarded with a long cheer, many delegates rising to join in it, among whom was Mr. Curtis himself, while George H. Forster was among those who cheered the loudest. The speech gave all the denial which was needed to the rumors that had found their way even into some Republican newspapers that Mr. Conkling was preparing to hedge on finance in order to conciliate the Greenfaction.

Second—We must have frugal, honest government, earnest and steady administration, and honest constitutional currency, with the public credit kept high and untarnished, and the public treasury defended against unfounded claims and against all sohemes of plunderers and speculators.

Third—We must have peace and order, and protection full and equal before the law for the rights of all men everywhere, North and South.

The object of just government is not to carry on business, but to protect life, property, and rights, and thus so leave every citizen free and safe in all lawful exertions, opportunities, and enterprises in which he chooses to embark. Wealth or property cannot be conjured up by legislation nor by political parties. No sleight of hand can produce it. No philosopher's stone or perpetual motion can be discovered by legislative device, however ounning. Property is the product of labor. It must be howed out of the forest, ploughed out of the field, plasted It must not be supposed, however, that the

speech ran on over one unbroken level. There was the same force of gesture and significance in inflection as if it had been freely spoken; and there was one amusing interruption, which the Senator turned to good account. It occurred when he was showing how many million dollars more in coin the present contracted currency is worth than was the expanded currency of the war, when a person arose near the back end of the hall, and asked how that benefited the workingman. His anxiety about the workingman must have been entirely unselfish, for he had nothing of the appearance of one, and if he was a son of toil he had found the profession sufsciently lucrative to enable him to wear very good slothes. There were some scandalized outcries at

WASHINGTON.

SYMPTOM OF AN AFTER-VACATION RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS-THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE,

WILL EFFECT A LARGE SAVING.

dent. When the name of Chester A. Arthur was

Washington, Sept. 26.—Cohen paid his respects

FINANCE IN THE SOUTH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- A gentleman who re-

enjoyed the advantage of having his qualifications Van Cott was presented by the Kings County

of the mails.

Cornell voted for Parsons, and many Conkling The Secretary of State informed the President Judge Van Cott. Judge Danforth received a ma-

Washington, Sept. 26.-The Attorney-General, The result of the day's action seemed to be to leave only one feeling in the minds of all delegates, that there was an excellent prospect of redeeming made to win a victory. It is too soon even for the prophets to make predictions, but one thing is happily clear: The hard-money flag has been natled to the mast. The ship may go down, but the flag THE PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENinaugurated specifically authorizes such action on his part, the assignment would be invalid. If the force of the general statute is modified by the Eads bill it will then be the duty of the proper officer to see that the rights of the assignees are respected. If not, the assignees must take care of themselves. No money will be paid to Captain Eads under the relinquishment provisions of the act of Juné 19 until the points at issue between the stockholders and himself are disposed of. Captain Eads is now in New-York, but is expected to return to-morrow. ion was called to order at seven minutes after 11 Sclock, by Mr. John F. Smyth, chairman of the State Central Committee. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, nominated Roscoe Conkling for temporary chairman. daga, conducted Mr. Conkling to the chair, amid general

PROFESSOR RILEY BRINGS A FAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were

day there was no truth whatever in the report that he was to be removed from the position of Commissioner

The President to-day appointed Thomas B. Ellis, of

have fined them for alleged violations of law, Secretary Sherman has issued a circular letter on the subject He says that supervising and local inspectors of steam vessels must report to the District-Autorizey of the dis-trict all violations by liceused officers or owners of title 52, Revised Statutes, where the pensity provided for such violation is a fine; and where the pensity imposed